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(No. 1390.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—At a time when the privations of a dastardly siege, and the horrors of an infamous rebellion are made to fall on WOMEN AND CHILDREN, and the immense foreign population comprehended in the precincts of this City, the following article from the London "Times," cannot fail to be read with interest :—

Mr. Fitzroy has just brought before the House of Commons the startling principle of English law that women are of less value than Poodle dogs and Skye terriers. They do not receive the same measure of protection as these noble quadrupeds. Where punishment consists in fines, of course the amount of the fine affords us a certain measure of value as to the worth of the object injured. Our ancestors, who were rather curious in such matters, arranged a sliding scale after a fashion of their own, in which the value of a life was estimated according to the social position of the party who might happen to be knocked on the head. According to this table, any sporting gentleman in good circumstances might have shouldered his crossbow and given himself a pleasant relaxation of peasant shooting without any serious detriment to his fortunes. A yeoman was somewhat higher game—he costs more ; a nobleman was set at a still heavier price ; but woe betide the audacious spearsman who bagged an ecclesiastic. Nothing less than the sacrifice of his whole fortune in convents and monasteries would purge away the sacred ichor from his murderous hands. The form of English law is altered in regard to such matters, but the substance remains the same. Let us take—as Mr. Fitzroy has done before us—the cases of donkeys, poodle dogs, and women. Under the Cruelty to Animals Act any ruffianly fellow who ill-treats a donkey may be imprisoned for three months with hard labour. Any peculator who infringes against the provisions of the Dog Stealing Act, may be imprisoned with hard labour for a period of six months, or be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding £20. With regard to women, any man may, at his pleasure, kick, bruise, maim, and kill them, and stamp upon them, and all that the magistrate can inflict by way of summary punishment is a fine of £5., or, in default, two months' imprisonment with hard labour. Now, it would be a very material improvement in the position of women if a short clause were introduced into the Cruelty to Animals Act, which should include them in the provisions of that beneficent statute. All that would be necessary would be, "And be it enacted "that for the purposes of this act any women "or women shall be taken and held to be "donkeys, ewes, donkeys, bitches, and not "otherwise ; and that any person or persons "who shall be proved to have inflicted bodily "injury upon any woman or women as aforesaid, shall undergo the same punishment and "punishment as though he had inflicted "bodily injury upon any of the ewes, ewes, "donkeys, &c., as aforesaid."

Now, Mr. Fitzroy wishes that women should at least be placed upon the same footing as the lower animals, and receive the same amount of protection from the law. He asks merely that the powers of magistrates should be extended to the infliction of a penalty of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding £20. This is no very great extension of their powers, and, surely, in the opinion of the mildest humanitarian, can scarcely be judged an inordinate punishment for the offence. For ourselves—we confess it frankly—we go much further, and are rather disposed to agree with the recommendation of Mr. Phinn, the new member for Bath. The case of brutal violence to children is one in which can only be met by corporal chastisement. In the first place, the present form of punishment is evidently no check whatsoever upon the offence. It is seldom, indeed, that our police reports do not contain the record of some such case. They are of daily and nightly occurrence in all the courts and blind alleys of London to a appalling amount. for the police reports inform us but of an infinitely small per centage of those which actually occur. The present scale of fine and imprisonment does not deter from the offence. We much question whether the extension of the magistrates powers —which extension, however, we heartily recommend—will meet the difficulties of the case in any very considerable degree. Then, again, with regard to the parties to be punished, the usual argument of the humanitarians entirely breaks down. There can be no question of "degrading" a man who inflicts a course of violent and continued brutality upon a woman or a child. The truth is, the brute is so degraded already that, short of miracles, his fears constitute the only channel by which his actions can be touched. If he have any feeling left it is a feeling for himself, and the fear of the lash would operate upon his conduct in the same way that it tames the viciousness of a four-footed brute. This case is very different from that of soldiers or sailors, who in former days incurred the penalty of flogging for breach of martial discipline. A man may violate martial law, and retain all the noblest feelings of humanity. You may degrade him. You may stifle the better feelings of a lad who is dull at his tasks or oversteps bounds by dogging him before his schoolfellows ; and so on with reference to similar cases. But the ruffians whose punishment we require as a protection to those unfortunate beings who are the object of their violence, show by the mere commission of the crime that there is no inch of their persons and no portion of their minds which can receive anything but insult from a sentence purporting as a stout arm can administer. It is just possible that such a penalty may cause them to realise in their own minds the true nature of their offence.

To these very cogent reasons for at least making trial of corporal punishment in this most offensive class of cases we may add the absolute impossibility of dealing with them adequately in any other way. You would not hang a man—you would scarcely transport him, for giving his wife a pair of black eyes, knocking out half her teeth, and stamping upon her, unless her life was affected. Nor, on the other hand, does it answer any purpose to consign the dastardly fellow who is guilty of such acts to imprisonment for a month or two. His offence is too small or too great to be touched by any existing punishment. If the magistrate commits him, the humanitarians will take care that he is provided with minced veal and a celestial globe to solace his temporary retirement. In point of fact he rather rejoices at the so-called punishment than otherwise. Now, we do not ask that the term of imprisonment should not be continued—let it rather be lengthened ; but at the same time, let the man who has made so foul an abuse of his physical strength carry away with him a *memorial*—feel that society will make reprisals, and protect the feeble and the helpless. We ask for the establishment of corporal punishment, but only in the case where a man has shown that he has no claim to consideration as a man, by the brutality of violence against a woman or child.—*Times.*

AUSTRIAN ITALY—Measures of excessive severity ultimately defeat their own object, both by the active resistance they generate in their victims, and the external sympathies that no mystery or vigilance can now elude, and that no power, however despotic, can successfully resist. The eyes of the world are now turned to the iron rule of Austria in Italy ; and the verdict of the illustrious Daniel Webster is fully confirmed and borne out by the following article from the "Times":—

There is no instance in the memory of the present generation, of such immoderate and indiscriminating rigour as that which has unhappily marked the proceedings of the Austrian Government, in the course of the last few weeks in some provinces of that Empire. We have witnessed and regarded in these columns many violent outbreaks, many attempts to restore freedom or to establish despotism by force, many conspiracies which have shaken States to their foundation. About six years ago Vienna itself was for nearly six months under the influence of a gang of demagogues, or in the power of an infuriated mob ; Prague was only reduced to submission by bombardment ; Hungary declared for the despotism of the house of Hapsburg ; and Lombardy was overrun by a foreign Prince and his army. Yet the measures of repression adopted and the punishments inflicted, after these excesses, were incomparably less rigorous and sanguinary than the acts of the Imperial Government at this moment. Capital punishment was only inflicted in Hungary, in 1848, on military men who had deserted their colours in the field, or who were convicted of the crime of murder, with the one shocking exception of Count Louis Batthyany. In Lombardy no executions followed the campaigns of Charles Albert. Even in Vienna, Robert Blum as a foreign instigator of rebellion, caught in the fact, and the murderers of Latour, were the only persons who suffered death. But at the present moment the state of Milan is one of absolute terror. We are informed on indisputable authority that persons, not only unconnected with the disturbance of the 6th of February, but friendly to the Austrian Government, have been arrested in the streets, condemned by court martial, and actually *shot* before their friends knew where they were ; and we should produce a case of this kind by none if we were not afraid of aggravating the position of persons living within the grasp of this tyranny. At Mantua two gentlemen and a priest have been put to death for offences said to have been committed before the outbreak at Milan. The period during which the young Emperor has been disqualified by his wound from attending to business, appears to have been seized by those who act in his name, to let loose all the fury of a "Bloody Assize" on the unfortunate capital of Lombardy. Even the attempt on the life of the Sovereign, which no one circumstance has in any way connected with the Italian agitation, except by a certain proximity of time, has given additional facilities to the executioner. The expulsion *en masse* of a whole people of industrious and inoffensive strangers—the wholesale execution of arrested persons by the authority of the military authorities and of the police, probably without even the knowledge of the civil or judicial power—and the lawless confiscation of the property of innocent and forgiven persons by combination of oppression and cruelty, as our age has never before witnessed, and which should excite to an equal degree the astonishment and reprobation of Europe.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is now in the fifth year of his reign. The revolutionary disturbances which preceded and accompanied his accession to the throne, have long since passed from Europe as a dream. Even in France Socialism has subsided into Imperialism, and anarchy into servitude. The Austrian dominions are held by armies absolutely unassailable by any popular or irregular force, and none can dispute the title or authority of their Sovereign. But what, after the lapse of this considerable period of a new reign, is the opinion of these dominions and the nature of this authority ? If we are to judge of them by the precautions and the severity of martial law, it would seem that opposition in every sphere exists in an inch of the surface, and that the paternal authority of the civil Government, which was once the boast of Austria, had nowhere regained the hearts of the Monarch or the Crown have had undoubted power to do whatever seemed good to them, and, after governing after their fashion for four years, the only definite conclusion to which they have arrived seems to be the hangman. Considering the shock which the Austrian Empire underwent in 1848, and the peculiar promise which seemed to attend the accession of the present Emperor, the entire failure of the Government to place the administration of the provinces on a better footing, or to attach the population more warmly to the Crown, must be considered disheartening and blameable, even by the warmest friends of Austria.

It is not, however, merely on the ground of inhumanity or administrative incapacity that we chiefly presume to impugn this State of affairs. Its consequences are more extensive, and they may be found even to affect the peace of Europe. We are living in presence—it must never be forgotten—of a great and uncertain Power, nourished in the traditions of the first French Empire, and wielding the strength of France. Whatever may be the secret intention of Louis Napoleon, the real barrier against any aggressive projects he may entertain, is to be found in the moderation of the other States of Europe, careful to avoid every pretence, every occasion, every temptation to hostility. It is obvious that the policy pursued of late by the Austrian Government in Italy, and towards some other States, is entirely at variance with these conditions. It has spread far and wide among all classes of Italians a frenzy of resentment, which confiscation and the scaffold cannot stifle or extinguish, in so much that if it were the object of any foreign Power to kindle an insurrection in Italy, at the first signal of effectual support from abroad the whole country would probably rise in arms. It has treated a neutral canton of Switzerland with such harshness and unneighbourly severity, that even the northern frontier of Lombardy can only be secured by a military cordon. It has extended its acts of injustice to the adopted citizens of another Italian State, by plundering them of their property, and by reviving feelings of irritation, which it had been the wise policy of the Sardinian Cabinet to allay. And, lastly, by these extraordinary and uncalled for measures, it has alienated from the Austrian Government in Italy the countenance and support even of those Powers in Europe which might, on general grounds of policy, desire to see its authority wisely strengthened and temperately maintained. To persist in such a course is literally to invite attack, by giving a popular cause and obvious facilities to your enemy, while it disgusts and repels your natural allies. While excessive importance is attached to the clandestine machinations of a few miserable refugees, powerless for harm in any well constituted State, the occurrence of the events to which we allude is a challenge to public opinion throughout the world, which an ambitious or vindictive opponent would turn without difficulty to fatal consequence. The madness of these proceedings is that they throw open the road to Italy to the French armies, if it please the Ruler of France to take that direction ; and that, however little this country or Northern Germany might be disposed to acquiesce in any invasion or breach of the general peace, the power in which Austria has exerted her authority in Italy for the last three years, would cause the greater part of Europe to view her expulsion from the country with real regret. Little, probably, would really be gained for the independence of Italy by a change of masters, and the domination of France might ere long cause even her German rulers to be remembered with less bitterness. Nor can we be insensible to the results which such a change would produce on many of the principal political interests of the South of Europe and the Mediterranean. But we do not hesitate to affirm, that Austria places her tenure of Italy in great jeopardy by the course she pursues. A few years ago she herself would have thought these outrages and severities impossible. But if she has gained something in strength and energy, she has lost far more in prudence in moderation and forbearance ; and although we are sensible that the remonstrances of the British public were open to the likely to be favourably received at Vienna, we do not shrink from a system which throws her into more exclusive dependence on her northern ally, for in the end Europe she will find no one to palliate her conduct.

Vienna, March 14.—At 7 o'clock this morning the passing-bell announced that some one had just paid the debt of nature, and the tolling of the great bell of St. Stephen's immediately afterwards informed us that the defunct was a person of the highest rank. On descending into the street to make inquiries, a passer-by informed me that General Haynau was dead. The latter, however, was for the Most Rev. Vincent Edward Milde, Archbishop of Vienna, an ecclesiastic who will be long and deeply lamented by the citizens than by the clergy. The deceased, a man of mild character, was not considered sufficiently zealous by the High Church party, which at present has such great influence in Austria. Age (he was 78) had probably taught the spiritual Prince that moderation is wisdom.

General Haynau's death was quite unexpected. After his journey he appeared in excellent health, and was somewhat less excentric than before his departure. On Saturday he joined the other general officers at the *Ballarina*, and attracted the particular notice of His Majesty, who addressed him on passing with, "My salutation, General" (*Grüss dich, Herr General*). Yesterday he was at the Meanville Union as usual. At midnight he returned to Munsch's Hotel, where he was lodging, and soon retired to rest. At half-past 1 he summoned his waiter, and directed him to bring him a glass of water, as he felt unwell. When the man returned he found his master gasping for breath ; in short, in the agonies of death. Assistance was immediately called in, and an attempt to take blood from the General's arm was made, but in vain. General Haynau had ceased to be. The *Ballarina*, and attracted the particular notice of His Majesty, who addressed him on passing with, "My salutation, General" (*Grüss dich, Herr General*). Yesterday he was at the Meanville Union as usual. At midnight he returned to Munsch's Hotel, where he was lodging, and soon retired to rest. At half-past 1 he summoned his waiter, and directed him to bring him a glass of water, as he felt unwell. When the man returned he found his master gasping for breath ; in short, in the agonies of death. Assistance was immediately called in, and an attempt to take blood from the General's arm was made, but in vain. General Haynau had ceased to be. The above is the *Ballarina*, and attracted the particular notice of His Majesty, who addressed him on passing with, "My salutation, General" (*Grüss dich, Herr General*). Yesterday he was at the Meanville Union as usual. At midnight he returned to Munsch's Hotel, where he was lodging, and soon retired to rest. At half-past 1 he summoned his waiter, and directed him to bring him a glass of water, as he felt unwell. When the man returned he found his master gasping for breath ; in short, in the agonies of death. Assistance was immediately called in, and an attempt to take blood from the General's arm was made, but in vain. General Haynau had ceased to be. The above is the *mot* in circulation was "*Haynau ist mit Milde gestorben*" [Haynau has died with clemency]. The Archbishop's name, "Milde," signifies clemency.

SWITZERLAND.—The "Zurich Gazette" states that it is informed, on good authority, that for the future the United States of America will be represented in Switzerland by a special Charge d'Affaires.

The "Bâle Gazette," of the 15th, says:—

"The 'Bilancia' of Milan publishes an article according to which the Austrian Government is said to have an intention of extinguishing the flames of revolution in Switzerland, and of re-establishing the sovereignty of the cantons by means of an act of mediation. This article has produced such a lively impression on the mind of the Federal Council, that it has transmitted it to its Commissioner in the Canton of Ticino. It is stated that Austria still calculates on a change in the government of that Canton, and that the number of persons expelled from Lombardy goes on increasing."

ITALY—The "Piedmontese Gazette," of the 14th inst., states that the Turin and Savigliano Railway was inaugurated on the previous day. The King, the Prince of Piedmont, the Duke of Genoa, and the Prince of Carignan, assisted at the ceremony.

We read, in the "Opinione" of Turin, under date Milan, 12th:—

"Count Gyulai, and the other military chiefs throughout Lombardy, never appear in the streets without being surrounded by a dozen officers, and followed by three and even seven files of soldiers, armed to the teeth. Single officers are accompanied each by two soldiers; and the other night, at the theatre of the Scala, the public was not a little surprised to see the precautions adopted to protect the officers against any attempt. The latter entered the hall by a private door, and were separated from the civilians by soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Moreover, if a soldier is sent to carry a despatch, he walks, even in the day-time, between two cavalry soldiers, who, with pistols in their hands, keep the citizens at a distance. The Municipality has been ordered to supply the castle of Milan with provisions for 4000 men, and the fort of Porta Tosa for 800. The blockade of Ticino continues, but with fewer troops than was at first stated. I do not believe that there are more than 4000 men along the line in the province of Como. We are told that two camps are to be formed; one at Varese, and the other nearer Piedmont than Ticino; and it is remarked that the soldiers make no mystery of their hostile intentions towards Piedmont. It is said that Gen. Gyulai is to transfer his headquarters to Varese."

The Tuscan "Monitor" of the 10th inst. officially announces that a treaty of commerce and navigation had been concluded between France and Tuscany.

A letter from Florence of the 9th in the "Opinione" of Turin, states that the trial of Guerrazzi and others for high treason has been suspended, on account of the illness of Montazio, one of the defendants. The police proceeded to a domiciliary visit the other day at the house of Mme. Unger, the celebrated singer, but nothing was found to support any charge there might be against her.

SPAIN—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 12th inst.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on that day, presented no interest.

The "Espana" states that the majority of the Committee of the Senate will be at once to a decision respecting the exposition of Marshal Narvaez, and that M. Arrazola was to draw up the report, in his own name and those of the Duke of Rivas, Don Pena Aguayo, and Count de Lucena. Generals Laureano Sanz, and Pezuela, were to submit a counter-project to the Assembly. The opinion which M. Arrazola intended to develope was that the Ministry had no right to prevent Marshal Narvaez from taking his seat in the Senate, but it was considered certain that opinion would be rejected by the Assembly, as well as that of Generals Sanz and Pezuela, who declined its competency to entertain the question. The opinion is likely, to be adopted was that of Count Cleonard, who suggested that the Ministry should be invited to present a bill to the effect of reconciling the duties of a Senator with those of a military man.

The "Heraldo" announces that Monsignor Cansolini was to be appointed Apostolical Nuncio at Madrid, in the place of Monsignor Brunelli, who was raised to the dignity of Cardinal.

BUENOS AYRES.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION—The apparent apathy of foreign Agents, to the evils that afflict and threaten this community, has driven the foreign Residents to take their own business into their own hands. On the 5th inst., an open-air meeting took place on the Alameda; with little concert, and a decided lack of preliminary arrangements: but these defects were amply compensated by an imposing show of numbers, by earnestness, and a cordial unanimity. We think the number of adults may safely be estimated at 5000; the certainty is, that on returning to the Argentine Hotel, every chink and corner were crowded to overflowing, with a dense mass left in the public Street.

On the beach insidious attempts were made to thwart the objects of the meeting by representing it as opposed to the views and wishes of the legal Government; and some miscreants even ventured to invoke in the name of General Urquiza, every authority for their factious opposition. Fortunately the good sense of the meeting saw through these clumsy devices; and, without any uproar, or a single act of personal violence, the self-conceited, perhaps the hired perturbators, were content to hide their diminished heads: and instead of deranging or quashing the proceedings, this little opposition, evidently dictated by a malicious spirit, only imparted new energy and enthusiasm to the occasion; as water poured upon a conflagration, if it does not quench it, only intensifies the flame.

It is true the measure did not originate with the Government; and the Police Authorities very properly confined themselves to general precautions for the public order, the same as they do, for example, on the occasion of the Foreign Races. But it was improbable *a priori*, that they should disconsolate, or in any way disapprove of a measure avowedly intended, and obviously calculated, to relieve the community from a tyrannical and glaring nuisance,and that implied an eloquent vote of sympathy and confidence: whilst any promise or threat bearing the name of the arch rebel, and the real cause of the unmerited privations and calamities, to which foreigners are subjected in common with the native population, could only originate in partizan predilections; as dishonourable to the immediate agents, as pernicious to the mass of the people. We dwell on those facts as a timely warning against such insidious and interested intruders for the future. The strength of our cause now depends on union and unanimity; with a jealous precaution against disorganizing influences from without. Our aim is inseparably bound up with that of the City and Province of Buenos Ayres; and the abettor of the public enemy, however ingeniously he may disguise his real sentiments and conduct, cannot be our sincere friend. Patience, vigilance, constancy, and a proper feeling that to our duly elected Representatives, with a cordial and strenuous support of the maturely digested steps and measures they may recommend, are the virtues of the situation.

The motives and objects of the meeting, with the inevitable consequences of the erroneous policy adopted by a majority of the Public Agents, cautiously set forth in a document, styled "A justification of the spontaneous Meeting of Foreigners," that was first distributed profusely on the Alameda, and afterwards and unanimously approved and sanctioned in the Theatre. Distinctly disclaiming all right or wish to interfere in the political questions of the Country it stands to be the unbiased expostremity to which we are reduced, by the privations of an ignoble siege, now aggravated by the gratuitous infliction of a wanton, illegal and notoriously ineffective blockade; for the recognition and officious re-imposition of which the Foreign Agents and Naval Commanders on the Station are justly held responsible. From these considerations a dernier appeal is recommended to the justice, impartiality and humanity of these Gentlemen; and should it be disregarded, the barriers of an overstrung patriotism must be provided against by other and more direct means. To carry out this resolution, a Chairman and Vice Chairman were appointed, with ample powers to form a Commission, from the different sections of the foreign Community; and report to another public Meeting, to be convened for that special purpose, within the term of four days.

With this ended the business of the first Public Meeting, properly so called, that ever took place in Buenos Ayres; though the after-occasion presented a jolie soirée of the day, sought a safety valve in certain loyal and really harmonious demonstrations, that occupied the whole evening and some part of the night. A respectful request was made to our worthy Chief of Police for a Band of Music; and, as if to show the absence of all pique, and the absurdity of the allegations maliciously imputed to the Public Authorities, their effective Bands were handsomely placed at the disposal of the solicitants; in company of which an immense promiscuous crowd paraded the streets, according in succession the Chairmen elect, the Superior Government, and the courteous Chief of Police: and perhaps the outposts of the besiegers may have heard the inspiring notes of the Marseillaise, in full chorus. At all events they allowed the memorable day and night of the 5th June 1853, to pass in comparative silence—and it is even reported, that a Council of War was held on said day at Palermo, presided by H. E. the Provisional Director of the 13 in person, to deliberate on the new phasis of the rebellion, presented by this "infamous mutiny of the foreign demagogues" in the Capital. *En tierra de ciegos el tuerto es rey* (Anglice, be that has one eye may be king in the land of the blind) and we guess General Urquiza would do well to try his new theory of government on the submissive gauchos of Entre Rios, without testing the *endurance* of the [illegible] semi-jevilized foreign residents of Buenos Ayres. Wanton barbarities may evoke an evil spirit, that his wisest magicians cannot allay; even with the aid of his *beef-pampered* foreign Agents.

In terms of the preceding resolution, another Public Meeting took place in the Victoria Theatre, on Thursday, at 5 p. m.—The house was a bumper, and nothing could exceed the perfect order and regularity, the cordiality, unanimity and enthusiasm that marked all the proceedings: dissipating some ungenerous apprehensions, which had been maliciously fostered and circulated, as to the decorum, dignity and good sense of the Resident Foreign Community; and securing a "splendid moral triumph to the cause," as the Chairman felicitously remarked.

After giving a succint account of the preliminary proceedings, which was rapturously accepted, approved and ratified by the Meeting, the Secretary proceeded to read the draft of a representation or Memorial to the Foreign Agents and Naval Authorities, to the effect;

That the Memorialists with respect to the illegality and amnorious ineffectiveness of the blockade, adopt the views advanced and maintained by the Committee of British Merchants, in their late correspondence with the Resident British Authorities; and earnestly and unanimously join in requesting and exacting from the Naval Commanders, a fulfilment of their explicit promise, that the blockade should be positioned, if found ineffective. That they have anxiously awaited this act of justice, which has been unaccountably withheld up to the present. That the progressive calamities of the situation render longer delay insupportable; and that it is impossible to behold unmoved, the partiality of the Public Agents and the naval Commanders; patronizing the sordid speculations of the Chiefs of the blockading force, at the expense of an innocent and suffering population, whose rights they are expressly commissioned by their respective Governments to protect, and whose interests and welfare it is their bounden duty to consult and promote. That the different sections of the Foreign community, justly incensed at the conduct of their Agents, and many of them naturally exasperated by the losses, privations and sufferings to which they are exposed, respectfully, urgently exact the immediate cessation of an illegal and ineffective blockade; respectfully requesting a preferent and earnest attention to their memorial, and awaiting a prompt reply, through the medium of their joint Representative Commission.

This Memorial will be ready for signature, in the saloon of the "Colisco," from and after Saturday morning; and we should hardly recommend parties to be alert and punctual in the discharge of a duty they owe to themselves, their families and the community at large.

Nor can we omit a specific notice of the splendid address of M. Quentin, in which, *seriatim artices*, he demonstrated the illegality of the blockade, and, in the course of argument, a conclusive array of authorities, and, we must add, a splendour of forensic eloquence, that elicited loud and rapturous applause. Should this be the last effort, it is a *republican refugee*, of only a few months standing in Buenos Ayres; but, as a writer and public speaker, he has made a *début* on which he may congratulate himself. We hope to present our readers on an early occasion, with an English vers on of this superb production.

We feel too inadequate to express our intense satisfaction, with the auspicious direction and promising aspect of this popular movement; in which the spirit of party, the prejudices, that has so long separated the different sections of the foreign community from each other, and all of them from the liberal, enlightened and enterprising of the native population, has at last been levelled to the ground, erased to the foundation; and no power on earth can ever reunite its scattered elements. Out of the ruins a multitude of a new era, of harmonious union and irrepressible cooperation. The heart expands in the bright anticipations of a coming future; and we can cordially say to Gen. Urquiza, *already it felt scarcity of said animals, in the Province of Buenos Ayres, for the prospective necessities of the "Federal Army"!!* Bearing in mind that the average of the last years' average annual export of hides has been from 2 to 2½ millions, this lugubrious announcement cannot fail to produce an unpleasant sensation, not only in native proprietors and foreign exporters.

But the question naturally occurs, what has become of the abundant supplies of cattle, that unquestionably existed in the Province on the 1st of November last? We trust the Chiefs of the patriotic "Federal Army" will condescend to answer that simple question; and we anxiously await the information, that the authors of public spoliation as ever free-booters were guilty of.

But after all, the immediate scarcity is perhaps not so urgent or alarming, as the natural wish on the part of Lagos & Co., to establish a monopoly for a few weeks or months that may remain of their guilty career; and combinations that begin to develope themselves, both to the north and south, but especially in the latter, may satisfactorily explain the anxiety of Lagos about his respective supplies. They have already left a deep trace of ruin and desolation, but we hope not quite complete and irretrievable, as they charitably intended, under the colossal mask of constitution and organization.

CONSECRATED FLAGS—On Sunday the "Valiant Italian Legion" and the brilliant Division of Colonel Conesa, received each a duly consecrated flag from the hand of H. E. the Governor Bishop Escalada. Both arms, though rivals in renown," Colonels Olivia and Conesa stood each Sponsor for the other's flag; and we were happy to witness the same spirit of fraternization among the individuals of their respective troops. The discipline, the equipment, and martial bearing of these two gallant divisions, excited universal admiration in their presence, taking them as a fair sample of the forces of the defence, it was impossible for a moment to doubt of the ultimate triumph of the cause of legality and civilization. The concourse of spectators was immense; a larger proportion than usual of the fair sex honouring the occasion with their presence; their lustrous eyes fanning the flame of patriotism, and impossible precipitating our favourite theory of fusion and assimilation.

The Italian Legion, after the ceremony, proceeded to the Alameda, where they were reviewed by the Governor, and performed a variety of manœuvres, with a precision and rapidity that excited the admiration of the numerous spectators. Their discipline, their equipment, their martial bearing, and their soldier-like appearance, left nothing to be desired. Their numbers are about 1000 men, and they are commanded by Colonel Olivia, a veteran officer, who has seen much service in Italy, and who has been wounded in the cause of liberty. Their Standard is a tricolor, with the arms of the Republic in the centre, and the motto "Unione e Fratellanza."

The Division of Colonel Conesa, consists of about 1500 men, and is composed of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery. Their Standard is also a tricolor, with the arms of the Republic in the centre, and the motto "Libertad o Muerte." Their equipment, their martial bearing, and their soldier-like appearance, left nothing to be desired. Their numbers are about 1000 men, and they are commanded by Colonel Conesa, a veteran officer, who has seen much service in the Republic, and who has been wounded in the cause of liberty.

ASSASSINATION—On Monday the 6th inst., a barbarous assassination was committed in the Estancia of the Remedios, situated in the district of Cañuelas, about 7 leagues distant from town.

"On the day and at the hour abovementioned, 5 soldiers, armed with lances, swords and carabines, approached the Puesto of said Estancia, called "Los Paraisos," Mr. Bob, the Postero, happened to be in town, but there were three foreign Gentlemen there on a visit; namely, Mr. Yordt, Mr. Kolff, and Mr. Koch, with his son, a lad of about 12 years of age; besides a boy in charge of a flock of sheep. When they heard the soldiers approach, they thought it was a party going round patrolling, and Mr. Yordt and Mr. Kolff naturally went out without any arms, to ask them what they wanted, going up to them where they were securing their horses, about 10 yards from the door. Instantly they were surrounded and attacked, knocked down and wounded by their lances, till they were left lying senseless on the ground. The robbers then went up to the house and compelled Mr. Koch, who was inside with his son to come out, firing two shots through the window; leaving him no time to enter the next room to arm himself with pistols. As soon as he came out the door, they pierced him through the heart with a lance, which caused his death; but not satisfied with that, they inflicted other two lance wounds, on different parts of his body, and also wounded the boy, throwing him into a ditch.

"As the assassins had then no further resistance, they promised the peon to spare his life, if he told them where the money and other articles of value were kept; and then proceeded to plunder the house of every thing they could carry away, having brought bags with them for the purpose. The principal articles robbed were, 4 pair of percussion pistols; a double barrelled fowling piece; two watches; all the clothes and wearing apparel; money and other small articles. Two horses which had been tied up for Mr. Koch and Mr. Kolff, who had arranged to come to town next morning, they also took and loaded with the plundered articles. The articles of furniture which they could not carry with them, they wantonly destroyed and smashed to pieces. After remaining on the premises for upwards of an hour, they took their departure.

"After some time Mr. Kolff, and the son of the deceased Mr. Koch, having been less severely wounded, recovered their senses, got up, and with their bleeding wounds managed to walk to the Estancia house; believing Mr. Yordt to be also dead; but on the Postero returning with the Majordomo went to this scene of horrors, Mr. Yordt was found alive, but severely wounded. He was immediately removed to the Estancia house, as also the corpse of the deceased of Mr. Koch. To the survivors every possible assistance was rendered by the Majordomo and they are now all considered out of danger. The body of the deceased has been interred at the village of Cañuelas. The Justice of Peace of the District was making every exertion to discover the perpetrators of this horrid deed.

To this harrassing case, we might add a long list of other outrages; in particular that of three French Basques killed, and one severely wounded, in the vicinity of Arroyo Mahlonado; that of Mr. Rodgers, an Officer of the "Jamestown," who had a miraculously narrow escape for his life, by cutting the throat of a ferocious brute over his head; that of Mr. Jacobs, a North American citizen, who fortunately shot the aggressor; that of a poor Irishman, who was ruthlessly stripped and plundered, though fortunately he sustained no bodily injury, &c. &c. But we cannot afford to enumerate, much less describe, the saddening details of this scandalous system, that has degenerated, from top to bottom, into a tissue of lawless outrage and ferocious atrocity, that disgrace humanity. That such a state of things should be tolerated by the Foreign Diplomatic Agents, is an inexplicable enigma to all men of sense and feeling; and we must reasonably suppose that it must come, when impartial history will demand an inexorable account of their conduct.

ACCOUNDING ANNOUNCEMENT.—According to a circular of Lagos, addressed to the Justices of Peace of the country districts, the proprietors are prohibited from disposing of their cattle until the Government of Rosas *already it felt scarcity of said animals, in the Province of Buenos Ayres, for the prospective necessities of the "Federal Army"!!* Bearing in mind that the average of the last years' average annual export of hides has been from 2 to 2½ millions, this lugubrious announcement cannot fail to produce an unpleasant sensation, not only in native proprietors and foreign exporters.

But the question naturally occurs, what has become of the abundant supplies of cattle, that unquestionably existed in the Province on the 1st of November last? We trust the Chiefs of the patriotic "Federal Army" will condescend to answer that simple question; and we anxiously await the information, that the authors of public spoliation as ever free-booters were guilty of.

But after all, the immediate scarcity is perhaps not so urgent or alarming, as the natural wish on the part of Lagos & Co., to establish a monopoly for a few weeks or months that may remain of their guilty career; and combinations that begin to develope themselves, both to the north and south, but especially in the latter, may satisfactorily explain the anxiety of Lagos about his respective supplies. They have already left a deep trace of ruin and desolation, but we hope not quite complete and irretrievable, as they charitably intended, under the colossal mask of constitution and organization.

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MILITARY INTERMENT.—In the sally of the 30th ult., Don José Fellonico, Adjutant of Colonel Olivier, after performing prodigies of valour, had the misfortune to be severely wounded, and eventually succumbed to his premature fate, on Monday last. The short and eventful history of this youthful martyr of liberty is painfully interesting. At the early age of 16, he embraced the cause of Italian independence and Republicanism; and when that cause was overwhelmed by native treachery and foreign intervention, "his proud soul disdained the foeman's chain," and the adventurous youth sought a new home on the banks of the Plate, to earn a martyr's laurels at the early age of 22 years. The demonstrations of respect to his memory, and the intense grief of his surviving comrades and companions of arms, are his noblest panegyric; and few eyes could withhold the tribute of a sympathetic tear, at beholding on his youthful breast the Cordon of Honour, displayed for the first and last time, in the solemn procession that conveyed his mortal remains to their last resting place! *Requiescat in pace.*

FOREIGN PROPERTY IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—Incredible though it may sound at a distance, the least work of the fortifications at the Convalescencia are formed of bales of Mestiza and Merino wool, worth from 70 to 100 dollars the arroba in the markets, or say, from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence per lb., in Liverpool or London! We have heard from the lips of parties interested, that the property taken for the said purpose, may safely be estimated at 800,000 or 900,000 dollars, equivalent, in round numbers, to 8000 Pounds Sterling. Half that value disappeared for ever by yesterday's rain; and in the course of another week, we dare say, it will not be worth the expense of removal from the site it occupies. Who is to indemnify the owners for this reckless loss? What unblushing prodigality, when the convent of the bales filled with earth or sand, would have served the same purpose!

In addition to this, foreign proprietors are prohibited from disposing of their cattle; and we know that several have also been notified to present an inventory of the hay, Indian corn, wheat, and other property existing on their establishments, in preparation to an embargo or confiscation, for of course they are to be held at the disposal of the notifying Authorities. Will foreign Agents submit to this wholesale spoliation in the faith that parties will be indemnified, in virtue of their diplomatic reclamations? In all such cases prevention is better than cure; and whatever well paid and well fed Officials may think to the contrary, the present generation must think it hard, to have their immediate interests and prospects ruined in favor of their grandchildren or great grandchildren.

FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

By the request of the Committee we call special attention to the following notice and Declaration:—

NOTICE.

The President of the Committee of the Foreign Community requests the Gentlemen of the different Nations that compose said Committee, to meet on Saturday the 11th inst. at 6 p. m. in his residence, No. 34 Calle Maypú, to concért measures for the Meeting of Sunday in the Saloon of the Coliseo.

E. FUZIER, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Committee of the Foreign Community resident in Buenos Ayres, consider it their duty to declare to ALL, the acceptation in which they understand the trust confided ta them by their Compatriots.

The Committee is the interpreter of the just reclamations of the Foreign Population.

The Blockade has produced a perturbation in the Commercial Community, and distress in the Industrial Community; and its sufferings are the more intolerable, from the evident illegality of said measure.

The Committee, therefore, in name of all the Foreigners, declares, —that to give effect to their complaints,no other means are requisite than the pacific means conceded to them by the law. It is aware of a wish to calumniate their intentions; but the best reply to such interested calumnies is the uninterrupted order that prevailed yesterday, in an Assembly of more than 3000 MEN; an admirable order, which proves in an eloquent manner, that the FOREIGNERS were fully aware of their real strength: THEIR JUSTICE—

We are Your Ob'dt. Servants,
WILFRID LATHAM,
President—
E. FUZIER,
Secretary—

In carrying out this important measure, nothing must be omitted that can prevent misunderstanding or misinterpretation; our apology for a few cursory remarks on the opportune declaration of the Foreign Committee.

Our sole object is to maintain and enforce our natural and inalienable rights as pacific neutrals:—our right to live, our right to labour, and our right to enjoy the fruits of our lawful industry. By uniting for that purpose we are immense gainers, as the sanction and influence of ALL, are brought to bear on the claim of EACH; with a consequent publicity, that few men, or even Corporations, will dare to treat with hauteur or disrespect. When the President of the Foreign Association addresses any Consul, Chargé d'Affaires, Minister or Admiral on behalf of any individual, from Kamschatka to the Morea, as the question will doubtless be put in a plain and respectful manner, so we may expect a prompt and civil reply. The joint question now at issue is the removal of an unjust, an illegal, an ineffective, and a ruinous blockade; and, to do that question full justice, it must not be complicated with any other question whatever. If refused redress here, we must appeal for justice elsewhere, and the united voice of 60000 Foreigners will be heard and listened to, in every Cabinet of Europe and America.

And do not suppose that we have done with these Official Gentlemen, on receiving curt or evasive reply on the blockade question. If the blockade be continued, we are entitled to demand, through the same Official channel, an adequate supply of cattle and other provisions,for the sustenance of the sixty thousand Foreigners resident in this Capital; and there are plenty of foreign establisments in the country districts of this Province, ready and willing to supply us with all that we may require. That question too must be tried by itself, and on its own merits; keeping strictly within the law, with firmness and moderation; and so of a hundred other questions, that must be taken up and disposed of one by one.

It is ridiculous to fancy any divergence or opposition of interests between the Foreign Residents in the City, and those in the country districts: and we take this opportunity of cautioning all parties to be on their guard, against any attempts to create distrust, or produce division. If any one try to sow discord, depend upon it he is either a political partizan or an Official parasite; anxious to sacrifice your real interests to some worthless or paltry purpose of his own. Circumspection, moderation, firmness, union and unanimity among all Foreigners in town and country equally, and the game is our own; by simply adhering to the cause of truth and justice, and keeping within the pale of Right and Law.

MOCK BLOCKADE.—A North American schooner, with 700 barrels of flour, ran the blockade this morning, despite the OFFICIOUS services of the Steamer "Utah,"; we say *officious*, because said vessel has no right to hoist the Argentine flag, neither her property nor papers having been transferred, according to the laws of the United States. If the Hon. Mr. Pendleton be in need of diplomatic occupation, we recommend this scandalous case to his attention. A North American steamer might surely be better employed than in blockading the foreign trade of North American Citizens; and creating unpleasant complications with freindly Governments!!

(COMMUNICATED.)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

I glory in the sentiments I have expressed in the lithographical paper which appeared last Sunday at the Meeting of Foreigners. But that mute approval of my conscience is not sufficient. The account given by the «Nacional," may be misconstrued, and leave an unfavourable impression in the minds of persons who do not know me. I ask you, therefore, to have the kindness to publish that document, which was written and generally supported long before that public manifestation was heard of. I may have acted untimely, but I do not admit any other impropriety.

Yours truly,
CHARLES PELLEGRINI.

[Literal Translation]

TO THE CHIEFS OF BOTH BELLIGERENT ARMIES.

Excellencies,—The foreign population of Buenos Ayres, thanks to the good sense and liberality of the Argentines, enjoy for their persons and property the most efficacious guarantees. Exempt from personal charges, and military service, they have not fortunately to sour the questions and complicate the struggles by a heterogeneous intervention. They appease with their reserved character the irritation of minds, and by their laborious address the storm of passions that surround them. To leave gratuitously such moralizing position would be a suicide on their conscience, a crime, perhaps, to humanity.

But at the same time that they feel the convenience of abstaining from every hostile procedure,this population acknowledge a sacred duty to fulfil towards this land of their election. They are neutral, Excellencies, but not stoic: they would repudiate the virtue which would consist in a total apathy, in a cold and cruel indifference to the sufferings of a people who granted them the most generous hospitality. As they participate of the good fortune of Buenos Ayres in its moments of glory and prosperity, so they are willing to associate themselves to its tribulations in these days of adversity. They wish to interpose between the parties; not to wound, but to disarm, not to intensify rancours, but to blunt the edge of swords, by preaching peace and fraternity.... And what other attitude can they possibly take to avoid the self reproach of partiality or selfishness? And how could they consent to appear less solicitous than those Agents of friendly nations who have gained public esteem by their noble, although unfruitful efforts at reconciliation?

This population is the natural mediator of the Buenos Ayrean community, because none can be more interested in its happiness than they, and none can more powerfully protect it, without compromising the independence of the country. For them, Excellencies, there are not culprits in the actual struggle; there are only fervent hearts, susceptible minds. There are neither Provinciales nor Porteños, neither Unity nor Federation, neither demagogues nor prostrate slaves: they are only an unfortunate people, as unfortunate as noble and virtuous. For them the only fact is the power of things, that hard and implacable mover of human discord, that fatal enchainment of causes with their effects, which arise from that corrupted source where, for so many years, it pleased Providence to place us.

With such sentiments, Excellencies, the undersigned merchants, traders and workmen, in the name of the majority of foreigners established in this City, have the honour and pleasing satisfaction to offer to your Excellencies their good offices, for the prompt and cordial settlement of the pending questions, and pacification of the Province.

Miscellaneous.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE.—There are certain nouns with which notions of strength, vigour, and the like qualities, are more particularly connected; and these are the nouter substantives which are figuratively rendered masculine. On the other hand, beauty, amiability, and so forth, are held to invest words with a feminine character. Thus the sun is said to be masculine, and the moon feminine. But for our own part, and our view is confirmed by the discoveries of astronomy, we believe that the sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the wherewithal to shine away as she does at night when all quiet people are in bed; and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides. The moon, we think, is accounted feminine because she is thus maintained and kept up in her splendour, like a fine lady, by her husband. Also, furthermore, the moon is continually changing, on which account alone she might be referred to the feminine gender. The earth is feminine, tricked out as she is with gems and flowers. Cities and towns are likewise feminine; because there are many windings, turnings, and little odd corners in them as there are in the female mind. A ship is feminine, inasmuch as she is blown about by every wind. Virtue is feminine by courtesy. Fortune and misfortune, like mother and daughter, are both feminine. The Church is feminine because she is married to the State, or married to the State because she is feminine—we do not know which. Time is masculine, because he is so trifled with by the ladies—*Comic English Grammar.*

PETER THE GREAT'S MODE OF ENTERTAINMENT.—Of these drinking-bouts, the where took place a memorable one at Peterhoff, that they were scarcely able to stand, although they were afterwards obliged to empty each a bowl, being a full quart, received from the Tzarina's own hand, which prostrated them on the ground in the garden and elsewhere. At four o'clock in the afternoon the guests were aroused, and brought to the Tzar in his pleasure-house, where he ordered them each to take a hatchet and to follow him; he led them into a wood of young trees, and fell to work most stoutly, setting the example to his guests, who, not having as yet recovered their senses, followed their Sovereign's example courageously during three hours, when the fumes of the wine had pretty well evaporated. The Tzar thanked them for their labour, and invited them to supper, when a double dose of the czar's carouse sent them all to sleep, from which they were aroused at midnight by a favourite of the Tzar, who, standing at the bedside, plied them with wine and brandy till four in the morning. At eight o'clock they were invited to breakfast; but, instead of tea and coffee, they were again pestered with large cups of brandy. Such is the description given of the royal hospitality of Russia in these days by one of the guests present.—*Fowler's Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia.*

RAIN WATER AND CHOLERA.—It has been fully ascertained, says the report of a French medical commission, both at Paris, and elsewhere, that rain water is a prophylactic of cholera, and that where it has never prevailed an epidemic in any city where rain water is exclusively used. Galveston, in Texas, a newspaper of that place says, affords the strongest possible evidence of the truth of this statement. *New York Paper.*

EXCHANGE.—June 11.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	214
Patriot doubloons	$ 3444
Chilian do	$ 3394
Bills on England, per doubloon	67d. & 68d.
Currency	per dol 2 8 8.
Do. Bonds	25 per cent.
France, per doubloon	$ 81 fs.
United States, do	2 2 cent.
Rio Janeiro	1 p. c. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 3444
The lowest 3414

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week—per oz. Lowest — no transactions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be let, 4 excellent, dry and convenient rooms, with use of patio, kitchen, &c., &c., and attendance if required. The situation is one of the most desirable and central in town; the rooms well papered, fire place, &c. To single gentlemen this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Slaven, next door to No. 15, Calle Reconquista. j.4—3p.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

June 9th.

"Chasseur," French brig of war, from Montevideo 8th inst.

"Water Witch," American war steamer, from Gualeguaychú.

June 10th.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 9th inst.

SAILINGS.

June 4th.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Albion," British brig, for England, dispatched by Duncan & Co., with 6,208 salted ox and cow hides, 167 pipes tallow.

June 7th.

"Choice," British brigantine, for Falmouth, dispatched by G. Besse & Co., with 4,300 salted ox and cow hides, 200 pipes tallow, 7000 bones.

"Ausonio Sorelle," Sardinian brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by J. Avegno, with a cargo of foreign merchandise and 299 salted ox and cow hides.

"Sassostra," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

June 10th.

"Pezuina," Spanish polacre, for Montevideo, dispatched by N. Martinez & Sons, with a cargo of foreign merchandise.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Centaur.
" Steamer Locust.
UNITED STATES.—Sloop Jamestown.
" Steamer Water Witch.
FRENCH.—Steamer Sassostra.
" Brig Chasseur.
SPANISH.—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Dona Francisca.
" Barque Berenice.
" Steamer Thetis.
SARDINIAN.—Corvette Aguila.

HENRY W. KENNEDY, M.D

Of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, and Licenciate of the Tribunal of this City, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He is to be found at all hours at his Office, No. 90, St. Martin Street, in the house lately occupied by Dr. McKenna.

Sale by Auction, at Mr. John Moore's Saddlery Stock, Harness, &c., Calle la Merced, No. 90.

On Monday the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., will be sold by public auction by Ramon G. Arriola y Hermano, the following articles—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, double and single Harnesses, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Whips, Pistol Cases, Buckles of all kinds, for Saddlers, Glass Case, fixtures, and various other articles in this line.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

Aaron Haight Palmer, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Consul General of the Republic of Ecuador for the U. S. Director.

This Agency was first established under the direction of the undersigned, at New York, in 1829, for Agency, Commission, and Banking transactions, and transferred to this City in 1850. Having efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, he will give his prompt and faithful attention to all business of the above description that may be confided to this Agency, including the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States before Congress, the Executive Departments of the Federal Government and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington; Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries; Investments in U. S. and State Securities; Collections generally, Remittances, and other money business; Purchase of Government Lands for Foreign Immigrants, &c.

AARON H. PALMER.
Washington City, 1853.

Rooms to let, at Calle San Martin, No. 90, either for families or single persons, with or without attendance. Apply on the premises, or No. 5, Calle Mayo. j4.3p.

NOTICE.

Trunks of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice, an assortment on hand with superior locks: old trunks repaired.

Calle del Perú, No. 114. j4-3p

FRESH STORES.

English hams, cheese, herrings and biscuits; American butter, in kegs containing 25lbs of very rich butter; Scotch whiskey in bottle, and Hollands gin in cases; English bonded brandy, and champaigne wine, sherry, port, and Madeira wine, in cask and in bottle; London porter and pale ale, in barrels of 4 dozen bottles; London pickles, currie, mustard, and sauces; pearl barley, fresh oatmeal, maize meal, &c., &c.

The above, together with a general assortment required for the present circumstances, including preserved beef, soup, broths, &c., are all of the best quality, and sold at moderate prices, by

THOMAS NUTTAL & Co.,
No. 13, Calle Cuyo, and
No. 80, Calle Mayo.

Buenos Ayres, 10th June, 1853.

N.B.—We are now receiving large Cheshire cheese, which we offer in portions to suit purchasers at 7 to 8 dollars per lb.

j.11—4c. T. N. & CO.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British schooner "Wanderer," A 1., 129 tons, Bickford, commander, may have room for a few tons of light freight. m.14.
Consignees Messrs. A. & J. Rivotta.

For London.

British brig "Margaret Elizabeth," 319 tons, A. 1, Elliff, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick dispatch. m14
Consignee Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For London.

British brig "Maria," 219 tons, Howells, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favourite," A 1., 277 tons, Webster, Commander, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.
Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "May," A. 1., 223 tons, Millard, commander, has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight, which can be received on board immediately. m.14.
Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "John Ritson," A 1. 305 tons, Tiffin, commander, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. m.14.
Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Rose," A 1., 194 tons, J. Galt, commander, has all her cargo engaged with exception of light freight. m.14.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers

For Liverpool.

British schooner "Roseboros," A. 1. 216 tons, Gibson, commander, has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight, which can be received on board immediately. m21.
Consignees Messrs. Twyford, Hall & Co.

For Liverpool.

British ship "Kerelaw," A 1. 741 tons, W. Esdaile, commander, has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight, which can be received on board immediately. m21.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For England,

British bark "Nil Desperandum," A. 1. 153 tons, Swaffin, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.
Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For England.

British brigantine "Chance," A. 1., 177 tons, A. Oliver, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch. m.14
Consignee Samuel Henry, Esq.

For England.

British schooner "VERA," A 1., 200 tons, Appledore, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m14
Consignees Messrs. Dugald Barton & Co.

For England.

British brig "Albion," A 1., 173 tons, Manley, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.
Consignees Messrs. Duncan, Son & Co.

For England.

Hamburg bark "Catharine," 196 tons, T. Lubon, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m21.
Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels & Sons.

For England.

Danish brig "Candor," A. 1., 200 tons, George Hansen, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have dispatch. m21.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg brigantine "Atlantic Ocean," A 1. 188 tons, Nagel, commander, has upwards of half cargo on board shipping, and will have quick dispatch. m21.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

French bark "Elisa" A. 1. 253 tons, Lepolly commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

For New York.

Sardinian brig "Antonietta," A. 1., 230 tons, Favero, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. m.14
Consignee B. Dellino.

For New York.

American ship "Glondola," A.1., 409 tons, Atkins, commander, is now loading, and having upwards of half cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. m14.
Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

For Havre de Grace.

French barque "Normand," A. 1. 558 tons, Morin, commander, has disengaged room for a few tons of cargo. m14.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dumyer & Co.

For Havre de Grace.

French bark "Felix," A. 1. 236 tons, Durand, commander, has disengaged room for heavy and light freight. m14.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dumyer & Co.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances. For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconquista.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works (Homeand Smollet's History of England; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Hall, 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Hall, 41 Calle Julio.

BRANDY.

A small consignment of very superior dark Brandy for sale at No. 34, Calle Maypú. .j 11.—c. o.

TO LET,

In a private house, two or more comfortable rooms, with or without furniture. Apply at No. 75, Paseo Julio. j 11—3p.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Hero," 341 tons, J. Presley, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. Superior accommodations for passengers. For further particulars apply to

James Carthy, Consignee.

Thomas Allen,
Cabinet Maker,

respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 166 Calle Perú to No. 143 Calle Reconquista where he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to enjoy a share of their patronage. m21—co.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The Spanish translation of the above interesting work, written in English by

Mrs. Harriet Stowe,

is now in the press, and will be issued in 6 weekly numbers, at $5 each. The first number will be ready for delivery on Tuesday next, 17th inst., at the Commercial Printing Office, No. 75 Defensa.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

CALLE MAYO No. 54 & 56.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately added extensively to the accomodations of his large and commodious Establishment Nos. 54 and 56 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the stranger and temporary visitor, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation near the landing and the commanding view from the house-top of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels, to whom during their stay here various advantages are offered in the way of storage, transhipment of cargo, &c., supply of all manner of necessaries (including provisions) from the Ship Chandler opposite, &c., &c.

Breakfasts from half past 8 to half past 10.

Luncheons—Dinners from half past 1 to half past 3, and from 7 to half past 9. Cards and Suppers, according to order.

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality always on hand. Buenos Ayres, April 8th, 1853.

A. 9. 4p. JOHN GROGHEGAN.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest rank for many years in the Neighbourhood of Liverpool. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know of the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the occasion, however, of the virulence of the attack, was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she felt great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have had many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure it made, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN THE VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of nine months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's ointment and Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredibly short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH, AFTER MEASLES.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 54 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am conscious that a perfect cure has been effected with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what ever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at .....

1.) There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

PILOTAGE.—Vessels drawing 10 feet, Barges, pay 50 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 15, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 190; 19, 240; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 fr. English equal to 109 Barges; 100 fr. French equal to 115 fr. Barges; 100 fr. Norwegian equal to 110 fr. Barges; and 100 fr. Swedish to 106 fr. Barges measurement. Un pabilo (a paper) equal to nine and two-thirds Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads, pay 200 dols. currency. When entering, without taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moved or to change moorings, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 11th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons	Where built
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hush, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England.
Dec. 19	Brig Mary, Williamson	Williamson & Co	230	Ipswich.
Jan. 3	Bg. Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	277	Lynn.
" 13	Bk. Bremen, Presley	J. Gordley	344	Lpool.
" 17	Sch. Sapphire, How	R. & J. Carlisle	127	Lpool.
Mar. 12	Bk. Sir Joseph Paxton, Swallow	J. G. Smith & Co	369	England.
" 13	Sch. Queen of the West, Fergusson	J. Best & Brothers	187	
" 14	Sg. Margaret Elizabeth, Elliott	R. & J. Carlisle & Co	177	London
" 14	Lugger Ivy, A. pindora	Dugald Barton & Co.	206	London
" 14	Bk. Rose, Hills	J. Bell & Co	295	Lpool.
" 19	Sch. Nonsuch, Bickford	A. & J. Rivotta	142	London.
April 3	Bk. Swanlibo, Duffy	Estrs. Stokes & Co	345	
" 22	Bk. Theophanes, Gibson	Twyford Hall & Co	454	Lpool.
" 24	Sp. Kerelaw, Esdaile	Dickson & Co	344	Lpool.
" 28	Bg. Queen, Galt	Bayley Brothers	194	Lpool.
" 28	Bg. Maria, Howells	To order	177	London.
	AMERICAN.			
April 21	Sg. Cronstadt, Hatch	S. B. H. & Co	273	
May 2	Bk. Roman, Hamilton	S. B. Hale & Co	245	
" 4	Sp. Gondola, Atkins	H. J. Ropes	409	N. York.
" 6	Sch. Henry A. Barling, Kennedy	Zimmermann, & Co	165	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg. Ecouvert, Nadeau	Zimmerm'n & Co	143	Havre
Mar. 12	Bk. Sarsonal, Horn	A. Dumyer	236	Havre
April 4	Bk. Eliza, Lespolly	Llavallol & Sons	253	Antwe.
" 26	Bk. Felix, Duhart	Dumyer & Co	236	Havre.
	SPANISH.			
Nov. 22	Sg. Iris, Guerrolio	Llavallol & Sons	211	
Jan. 7	Sch. D. Jn. Bautista, Mendez	Mendez & Sons	200	
" 19	Sp. 18 de Gennaio, Ortiz	J. Gabarraga	250	
Feb. 3	Bk. R'n, Reig	C. Sevillas	298	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Morrinis	253	
Mar. 12	Bk. Maria, Gea	Posseroue Vallada & Co	289	
April 5	Sg. Fenix Isaac, Montenegro	C. P. Alfaro	144	Barcelona
" 28	Bg. Carlos Balmaceda, Peña	Bieber & Co	168	
May 6	Tot. Jos. Antonio, Cuneo	Llavallol & Sons	151	
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 11	Bk. Ant nietta, Pinyo	B. Dellino	242	N. York
April 26	Sg. Vg. Lavarello	J. Cupello	240	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 1	Brg. Constance, Hames	Runge, Borsdell & Co	237	
" 12	Bk. Catharine, Lubon	P. E. Hartenfels & Sons	196	England
" 26	Brg. Atlantic Ocean, Nagel	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	188	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 8	Sg. Von Busch, Jacobsen	Meyer Brothers	418	
April 5	Brg. Candor, Hansen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	199	Antwerp
" 11	Bg. Candor, Jacobsen	Bieber & Co	200	England
	AUSTRIAN.			
Mar. 12	Bg. Rosario, Stiglich	Visser & Co	392	Antwerp

FOR SALE,

The remarkably fast-sailing American pilot boat "HENRY A. BARLING,"

of 160 tons burthen, and 1350 barrels capacity, newly fastened in composition, and well provided with sails, &c., in first rate condition, and ready to prosecute a voyage to any destination.

Those interested in the purchase would do well to apply as soon as possible to her Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., Calle la Defensa, No. 69. m21—c3

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—

One 4 horse power, portable Threshing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.

One "Burrey" patent Reaping Machine.

One Winnowing Machine.

m.26—co.

TO FAMILIES.

Welsh Flannel on Sale at No. 14 Calle Santa Clara. m26—co.

LOST,

On the 22nd ult., a Silver Patent Lever Watch, with Gold Chain, A. C. engraved on the back. Maker's name Litherland, Davies & Co., Liverpool, No. 11,867. Any person leaving the watch at Mr. Schultz, No. 58, Calle Piedad, will receive 200 dollars reward. m28—3p.

FOR SALE,

The Houses Nos. 180 & 182 Calle de Belgrano, and 115, 117, 119 and 121 Calle de las Piedras. It is an eligible property for investment, the situation is excellent, and yields excellent rents. For further particulars apply to the owner at No. 182 Calle de Belgrano. j11.2c.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office Defensa, No. 75.

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedad, in lots to suit purchasers. a.23—co.

To Let, in Calle del Perú, No. 243, a House with six rooms, a cellar, and all the conveniences for a family; it has besides a fine vine arbour, and fruit trees. Apply on the premises j.4—3p

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FOR ASUNCION DEL PARAGUAY,

and intermediate Ports.

The Steamer "EL PARAGUAY," belonging to the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, and stated to be the best and fastest boat ever known in South America, is daily expected in the River Plate.

Parties wishing to ship cargo or take passage by this conveyance, for Paraguay or intermediate ports, can apply, for further information, to the undersigned Agents.

Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1853.

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.